

HE SHOULD HAVE IT

His Record and His Character are Fit

THE HON. ISAAC F. LAMOREAUX

The Republican Nominee for the Office of Sheriff of the County of Kent—Biographical.

No office in the gift of the people is more exacting in its demands for many and varied official vigilance than that of sheriff. To satisfy the requirements of the office a man of courage, discretion and unimpeachable honor should be chosen. The position involves the care and custody of the unfortunate element of society, which stands prejudiced in the public eye and removed from the highest solicitation of humanity. During the period of his incarceration the unfortunate prisoner is almost from sympathy and knows no friendly agency that can extend aid or ameliorate his condition. He is at the mercy of the sheriff who has temporary charge of his case, and must be looked for mercy. The public, busily engaged with the pursuits of secular life, knows little of his condition.



tion and gives small heed to his complaint. No distinction can be made between prisoners, and the innocent with the guilty, so long as imprisonment continues, must submit to such treatment as is meted out to them.

Such being the case, it is a solemn duty of the citizen to cast his vote and to exert his influence to the end that such a man shall be chosen for sheriff of his county as will discharge the duty of that office with an eye single to the purposes of prison detention and so as not to violate the public conscience.

The Present Crisis.

Those observations are pertinent at this time in view of the near approach of an election. The present incumbent of the office of sheriff of this county, though possibly a man possessed of the average intelligence, fortitude and moral rectitude, nevertheless has conducted the office under a cloud of suspicion, and has been charged as to bring odium upon the county and to shock the sense of justice and decency of the entire community. If the serious malfeasance of which he has been openly accused is in excess of a just criticism, nevertheless the charges have been made and the fair name of the county has been tarnished thereby.

The Republican Nominee.

Fully conscious of the weighty obligation resting upon it in that behalf the republicans of Kent county in convention assembled, weighed carefully the claims and placed in nomination upon their ticket a man who fully satisfies all requirements of the office of sheriff. In doing so they have fixed upon a man of long experience in the duties of the office, and against whom no more of adverse criticism can be raised. He is a man of calm judgment, integrity, long experience and minute acquaintance with the character of the criminal class, its habits and personality. He is a man of wide acquaintance, generous instincts, and just motives.

ISAAC F. LAMOREAUX.

Mr. Lamoreaux's parents were from Ohio. He was born in 1831. When he was two years old his parents settled in Byron, Kent county, where his father owned and up a farm. A few years later he removed to this city and worked for C. C. Constock and W. T. Powers. When Isaac was 15 or 16 years of age he went to work in the factory of Nelson & Matter, and afterward worked for L. L. Quincy in the furniture and lumber business, also for Cody & Gony in the grocery trade. He attended school winters and took one term in a commercial college. His intelligence and faithfulness made him a favorite in every position. Having been himself a farmer, a mechanic, a day laborer and a clerk, and in later years a business man, he is in full practical sympathy with all classes of workmen, as well as with business men.

In 1860 Mr. Lamoreaux was appointed clerk of the county jail under Mr. Haynes. He was then deputy sheriff for four years under Sheriff Peck. In 1869 he was elected sheriff and served two years with marked popularity and efficiency. He then went into business in the city, but was recalled to the public service by the appointment of Sheriff Peck. In this position he served with his usual fidelity and success. In 1880 he was nominated for sheriff, but was beaten by Lyman T. Kinner, who ran on a fusion ticket. He was a member of the commission created in 1877 from the sixth

ward. Mr. Lamoreaux is 41 years old, in the prime of his powers.

His Official Record.

In all of his official career Isaac F. Lamoreaux has acquitted himself so as to reflect credit upon his party, his friends and himself. In his various duties, many of them calling for the exercise of stern, unflinching action, he has always performed them with courtesy and discretion. As an officer he has served the sixth ward, and the city generally, wisely and well. As an under-sheriff he so performed the duties of his office as to faithfully serve the demands of justice and economy. He is fully posted upon all the legal requirements pertaining to the office and its prerogatives. He serves the public favor which he seeks.

A Noble Triumvirate—Friendship, Love and Truth.



Suggested by the New York World. —New York Advertiser.

NO, WE NEVER SLEEP.

Spanish Smugglers Turn the Tables on the Caribbeers.

GERALTA, Oct. 23.—The southern part of Spain, from Gibraltar westward along the coast and up the coast, is infested with many smugglers, who make the "running of contraband" the sole business of their life. Many bloody fights have occurred between them and the guards who attempt to prevent their landing goods and getting them into the interior. An incident has just occurred that in some of its aspects is ludicrous. A band said to have been composed of 200 armed smugglers, made a descent upon one of the Caribbeer stations situated between Tarrifa and Cape Trafalgar. The Caribbeers, eight of whom were detailed at the station had no warning of the approach of the smugglers and the first they knew of their presence was when they were caught upon the beach. The Caribbeers, evidently thought the odds against them too great and surrendered without making any resistance. The smugglers then took the guns away from their prisoners, sacked the staff and set fire to it. With their eight prisoners the smugglers made for the mountains and have not since been heard from. The comic part of the occurrence is that it was the duty of the Caribbeers to keep a sharp lookout along the coast for smugglers, and had they been performing their duty they could easily have obtained enough assistance to enable them to drive the smugglers away.

GIGANTIC LAND PURCHASE.

Mexican Capitalists Secure the Vast Cedros Hacienda for \$5,000,000.

MONTREY, Mex., Oct. 23.—The greatest land deal ever made in northern Mexico was consummated yesterday. It was the sale of the celebrated Cedros Hacienda, embracing 1,200,000 acres of land. This vast property is situated in the state of Zacatecas. The owners were Jose Zarco and Pedro Fontaine. They have sold the property to a syndicate of merchants and capitalists consisting of Francisco Armentariz, of Monterey; Valeriano Amers, of Saltillo; Juan Rivero and Camilo Diano, of San Luis Potosi, who propose to develop the rich gold-bearing mines and other resources. The property is well stocked with cattle, horses, sheep and goats, and besides its extensive pasture lands, contains large tracts of heavily timbered land. The first step to be taken in developing the mines on the property will be the erection of a large smelter in the mining district for the treatment of ores.

PIERSON THE MAN.

He Will Be Pastor of Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Though Not Imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Rev. James Spurgeon has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his pastoral duties, and he occupied the pulpit at Croydon today for the first time since his illness. In an interview after the service he expressed the belief that the trouble about the tabernacle pastorate would now disappear, since Mr. Pierson was practically settled upon as the future supply. He added that his late brother, the late Mr. Pierson, was practically settled upon as the future supply. He added that his late brother, the late Mr. Pierson, was practically settled upon as the future supply. He added that his late brother, the late Mr. Pierson, was practically settled upon as the future supply.

LANDLORDS WILL SUBMIT.

To An Investigation Regarding the Condition of Evicted Tenants.

CORK, Oct. 23.—The landlords of Cork and the vicinity have held a meeting to discuss the action to be taken by them in regard to the newly created royal commission on the condition of evicted tenants. As a result of the deliberations it was decided that the landlords would make no attempt to avoid testifying before the commission, though Mr. Fitzgerald, M.P., one of those present, argued in favor of challenging the rights of the commission to inquire into their private affairs. The meeting adopted a general protest, however, against the constitution and the terms of reference of the commission.

Flocked to See Gladstone.

London, Oct. 23.—Oxford cathedral was crowded today with persons anxious to see Mr. Gladstone, who has gone to the university town to deliver a lecture on biblical exegesis. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, attending both morning and afternoon services. In the morning Mr. Gladstone read the second lesson.

Duke of Roxburg Dead.

London, Oct. 23.—The Duke of Roxburg died this morning. Sir James Joseph Kay, Duke of Roxburg, and Earl James of the United Kingdom, was born September 3, 1833. He married Lady Anne Spencer, daughter of the Duke of Marlborough in 1871. He was the eldest son, Henry John, Marquess of Epsom.

Dr. D. M. Greene has changed his office from 3 to 12 and 2 to 3.

Sundays from 12 to 1 and 2 to 3. Practice confined to eye, ear, nose and throat.

PLAN OF THE WORK

The Outline of Professor Demmon's Lectures on

SHAKESPEARE AND THE DRAMA

Together With a Synopsis of the Work and the List of Reference Books Recommended for Use.

The success of the first year in the work of an university extension in Grand Rapids was so pronounced that the association is able to offer for the coming year an increased number of lectures at cheaper prices of admission. There will be three regular courses of six lectures each, and in addition to these it is the intention to give extra lectures during the year. The prices of tickets have been fixed as follows:

First—\$2.00 for a ticket admitting the holder to the eighteen regular lectures and to all extra lectures, and to membership in the association. These tickets are non-transferable for admission to lectures and may be used by the purchaser or any other person.

Second. Seventy-five cents for a ticket admitting the holder to the six lectures of any course. They are also good for admission in the hands of the bearer.

Third. Fifteen cents for admission of one person to any lecture, regular or extra.

The association asks that all persons willing to help the association purchase season tickets for distribution to persons whom they may see fit to favor with them. The lectures will be as follows: First course, six lectures by Professor Demmon on Shakespeare, second course, six lectures by Professor Vaughan on historical drama, and six lectures by Professor Adams on political economy.

Prof. Demmon's Subjects.

The courses will be given on the same plan as last year. A lecture followed by class work each evening and a final examination at the end of the course. No additional charge will be made for class work. Those taking final examinations will pay an additional 50 cents. The importance of class work is urged upon the attention of all interested and it is hoped that many will take part in the class work.

The following is a list of the subjects of Prof. Demmon's lectures:

"The English drama before Shakespeare. The miracle plays and the moral plays. Rise of the regular drama in England. Comedy and tragedy."

"The historical play. Shakespeare's King Richard the Third."

"Tragedy continued—Macbeth."

"Comedy continued—Night's Dream and The Taming of the Shrew."

"Comedy continued—The Merchant of Venice."

The Synopsis.

Professor Demmon will treat his first subject according to the following system:

1. The drama as a literary type; (a) distinguished from the epic and the lyric; (b) comedy and tragedy; (c) development of plot; (d) characterization; (e) language; (f) the three unities.

2. Religious origin of the drama in England.

3. Secularization; (a) guild plays; (b) strolling players; (c) growth of the comic element.

4. Miracle plays; (a) cycle grouping in England; (b) methods of representation; (c) popularity and influence.

5. Moralities; (a) origin in dispute; (b) period of highest excellence in reign of Henry VIII; (c) "Every Man."

6. Transition to regular comedy through Heywood's Interludes.

7. Transition to regular tragedy through the historical play. Bale's King John.

8. Influence of the Renaissance. Classic and Italian models.

9. Patronage of the queen and nobles. Rise of the theater (1570-1600).

10. Lyric, Kyd, Marlowe.

Books of Reference.

The following books are recommended as books of reference for the first course of lectures:

The works of Shakespeare, Globe edition. This furnishes a complete text with lines numbered. A supply of the following separate plays: Hamlet, Macbeth, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., The Tempest, Midsummer Night's Dream in the following editions: Rolfe's edition, Hudson's Expurgated edition, Macmillan's English classics, Kellogg's edition, Hamlet, edited by Maynard Hudson, and Art and the actor of Shakespeare, 2 vols.; The Loebell Shakespeare, Dowden's Shakespeare, His Mind and Art; Dowden's Shakespeare Primer, Moulton's Shakespeare or a Dramatic Artist, Mrs. Norton's Character of Women, Hazlitt's Character of Shakespeare's Plays, Schlegel's Dramatic Literature, Gervinus's Shakespeare Commentaries, The New York Miracle Plays, Oxford. The first lecture will be given in the basement lecture room of the Fountain Street Baptist church Friday evening. The course will be a continued series until the Y. M. C. A. building is completed.

SHE BUYS CURTAINS.

Dorothy had determined to have only "real" things in her home, you know; but when it came to lace curtains for her prospective back parlor, she had to draw the line. They cost several hundred dollars a pair, and Dorothy's ship has not come in. While we were considering the matter I saw a private letter from Marshall Field, the great Chicago dry goods merchant, in which a clerk said that such curtains as Dorothy wanted cost "thirty-five cents more a yard than they did before the McKinley bill."

"And I don't believe it," said I.

"Neither do I," said Dorothy.

"Let's look it up," we both said. Upon which we made up our minds that we wouldn't buy a stitch from anybody who lied to us about "McKinley high prices."

My official tariff book (you can get one yourself by writing to Washington) tells me that the duty on lace curtains has been raised from 40 to 60 per cent. by the McKinley law.

"Why was it raised? What was the result of it?" Dorothy asked and I wanted to tell her. If we liked the answers we would buy the curtains. If it was to make "the rich richer" and "the poor poorer," as the demagogues claim (I have been reading tariff literature lately), we should certainly not be a party to that sort of thing. If, as the Republican papers said, this advance in duty was really a benefit to the men and women who work at certain making and to the people who buy them, I should do everything in my power to let the women of the country know what unscrupulous selfish people

Democratic McKinley tale fabricators are.

We went to O'Neill's on Sixth avenue first. They had such curtains as we wanted, but the price was eighteen cents a yard higher than before the McKinley bill. We didn't deal with them.

Next we went to Simpson & Crawford's. A polite man said that "the price of curtains had not been raised in that store anyway by the McKinley bill."

We asked the question, and seemed to have something in mind which was a good joke on somebody. Then he said, "No, indeed, we can't raise the price on Sixth avenue; the people would get after us if we did."

"Then it isn't necessary to charge more?" persisted Dorothy.

"I wouldn't like to answer that, miss. The wholesale people can tell you all about prices." Then he gave us the address of Mills & Gibbs, of Broadway and Grand street.

"Yes, the duty has been raised, and there was good reason for it," said the clerk at that store. "There are a large number of factories trying to establish themselves here, and they could not compete successfully with imported curtains made by laborers who work for one-third of what our curtain people are paid. By raising the tariff the curtain manufacturer can and does pay his workmen enough to live comfortably, even luxuriously, as American citizens should live. At the same time he can compete with the imported curtains, even though the labor on them costs the foreign maker but one-third as much."

"Why, that is as clear as daylight," said Dorothy. "But when I come to think of it we who buy lace curtains have to pay that extra duty, don't we?"

"No, the foreign maker lowers his workman's or workwoman's wages enough to pay that duty."

"Well, what keeps the American manufacturer from charging too much?"

"Competition, miss; sharp competition, such as is stimulated by a fairly high protection."

"Well, then," I put in, "why are not the American workers' wages lowered by this competition?"

"Because there is a constant demand for their services, and if one employer doesn't do the right thing by a man he can go to another."

"Well, I think that tariff is the best thing I know of for working people, and I don't care if it does make the rich even richer. Keep their eyes wide open. It seems to me that Mr. McKinley has made the poor richer and the rich a trifle more energetic," I added.

"Now finally," Dorothy went on, "I want to know the truth. Is certain mullin more expensive than it was before the McKinley law went into effect?"

"No, it is as cheap, and in many instances cheaper. For, as I told you, the foreign manufacturer pays that extra duty."

"Well, then," Dorothy replied triumphantly, "please show me some white lace curtains of fine net, with a fern pattern."

We found what we wanted at four dollars a pair; they had been a trifle higher two years before. And Dorothy had another treasure for that "home."

On our way to the station we stopped at Mr. Horner's gorgeous furniture store on Twenty-third street to see about some furniture, and Mr. Horner himself told us that he knew of a very large concern "on the other side" that is coming to this country if Mr. Harrison is elected. That would mean another big factory here with employment for ever so many people.

Oh, it would be such a wicked thing if Grover Cleveland should be elected! The tariff would be changed, and that would make it so hard for people who work "by the day." Every woman ought to realize that and influence her husband to vote for the party that cares for the happiness of laborers.

Of course Dorothy and I don't know whether Marshall Field and Mr. O'Neill direct their clerks to belie the effect of the McKinley bill, but we think it is pretty sure that the heads of our concerns do sanction such dealing.

Grace Foster Drew.

A COMPLETE REVERSAL

Cleveland's Election Means Control of House, Senate and Presidency.

Chairman Carter has presented the situation in plain, unvarnished language. In a conversation at the Fifth Avenue hotel in New York he said:

The people of this country are called upon to say whether they desire to substitute the policy of free trade for the policy of protection; to substitute the wildcat banking system for the present reliable currency; to abandon the shipping policy and the trade treaties known as reciprocity. There should be no doubt about the result. This is not free trade country. The people do not favor wildcat currency. They are in favor of reciprocity. They desire the merchant marine of the United States re-established, and are opposed to free trade and had money and the reactionary policy of the Democratic party.

The common sense of the people stands as a bulwark opposed to any policy which by any possibility may result in hurling the nation down from its present prosperous condition into commercial chaos, industrial distress and financial ruin.

I think the people understand that both branches of congress would necessarily be Democratic in the event of President Harrison's defeat. We cannot lose the presidency and save either the senate or the house.

We are therefore confronted with what must seem to the ordinary citizen as an appalling proposition—to promptly and absolutely revise the policies under which our present prosperous condition has been brought into existence.

The Success

of White & White's Headache Powders, and the large increase of sales is a guarantee that they give satisfaction. Take no other if you desire a sure and safe cure. 25 cents per box.

A full line of embroidery and stitching done at Adams & Co.'s, No. 90 Monroe street.

We make office supplies a specialty—Wicks & Burns.

Very Old and pure will make the sick, weak or aged strong; our 60 cents quart port wine. White & White, the open-all night druggists.

Dr. Anker's English Pills Are active, effective and pure. For sick headache, disordered stomach, loss of appetite, bad complexion, and biliousness, they have never been equalled either in America or abroad.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

For Vice President—WILLIAM B. HAY.

For Governor—JOHN T. BROWN.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. W. HARRISON.

For Secretary of State—WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

For Secretary of the Treasury—J. HARRISON.

For Auditor General—STANLEY W. TURNER.

For Attorney General—JOHN A. DICKER.

For Commissioner of Land Office—JOHN J. BERRY.

For Postmaster General—J. PATTERSON.

For Secretary of the Interior—R. A. WILSON.

For Secretary of the Navy—JOHN A. DICKER.

For Secretary of the War—JOHN A. DICKER.

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